

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order**RUBBER
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE PLAGUE STILL HERE

Three Deaths Recorded
Yesterday.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS

Hawaiian-Chinese Woman and Two
Chinese the Victims--Prompt
Action Taken.

DEATHS.

Mary Kaahue, Hawaiian-Chinese, age 24, from house in rear of coal-sheds, near the foot of the proposed extension of Halekauwila street. Pronounced plague.

Ah Chong, Chinese, age 24, from house back of the Chinese store on King street, near the Waikiki turn, makai side. Pronounced plague.

Ah Hung, Chinese. Pronounced plague.

The plague is still here. Notwithstanding the fact that twelve days had passed without sign of the disease, three cases were discovered early yesterday morning, and the period of quarantine must now begin over again.

Although the cases were at first reported only as suspicious, it quickly developed that they were too certainly plague. All three patients are dead, and the record for Monday reads: Three cases; three deaths.

The first victim of the plague's reappearance was Mary Kaahue, an Hawaiian-Chinese woman, aged 24, living in a house back of the naval reservation near the proposed extension of Halekauwila street. She died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. An autopsy was held by Dr. Hoffmann and the case pronounced one of plague.

The victim had been sick for several days. Dr. Wayson was called in and saw her at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but saw nothing suspicious at that time. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a hack-driver, James Hewson, called at the office of the Board of Health and requested that a doctor be sent at once. Dr. Peterson responded and found the case suspicious. The woman was dead only four hours afterwards.

When Dr. Wayson called at the house yesterday morning he found the woman dead, and he returned a written statement to the Board of Health immediately, concerning the case, stating, in his opinion, that typhoid fever had been the trouble, but that that was in itself not sufficient to cause death; and if Dr. Peterson did not agree with him he would insist upon an autopsy.

Early in the day the house was quarantined and its occupants sent to the battery camp. A disinfecting gang was busy burning bedding and fumigating the premises--wasted work in one sense, for the house and all its contents will be given to the flames today. The occupants in the surrounding houses will be removed to the battery camp, so their clothing and belongings can be properly fumigated, and they will have a disinfecting bath.

The second case was reported as suspicious early yesterday morning by W. L. Hopper. This was in a house back of the Chinese store, on King street, near the Waikiki turn, makai side. Dr. Peterson arrived not long after 6 o'clock and found a Chinaman, Ah Chong, aged 24, very sick with pneumonia. There were suspicious symptoms besides, and as soon as possible the patient was moved to the pest hospital, where Dr. Wood examined him. At this time the man was very near death, and died at noon. Just before he died the patient showed all the indications of plague, with the exception of the swellings. The symptoms took the pneumonia form.

After lunch Dr. Hoffmann, accompanied by Dr. Grace of Hilo, held a postmortem examination and reported it undoubtedly a case of plague. Slides were prepared from the fluids of the groin, the arm pits and from the neck. Dr. Grace, who has not had any plague experience, was thus enabled to see the bacilli and become acquainted with the symptoms and circumstances of the disease.

The third case was that of a Chinaman, Ah Hung, who was removed to the pest hospital yesterday morning as a suspect; he died late in the afternoon. Dr. Hoffmann held an autopsy and declared plague to be the cause of death. The publication of the facts concerning the finding of this last case would interfere with the work of the Board of Health; consequently they are for the present withheld.

Dr. Wood's Opinion.

Speaking of the situation yesterday morning Dr. Wood said: "The case of the Hawaiian-Chinese girl, near the coal-sheds is nothing more than what might have been expected. It is one of those sporadic cases that are liable to crop up at any time." This was before the two Chinese cases had been declared plague.

The Hawaiian-Chinese woman led a rather unsatisfactory life according to those who are acquainted with her.

Becky Bishop, a woman who recovered from an attack of cholera in 1895, was living in the house with her. James Hewson John Grube and several others are now in quarantine, having been taken from the same or adjoining premises.

The King street Chinaman lived in a house right next to the store described above, supposedly used as a Chinese school, but in reality an opium and gambling den. About forty Chinese have been found there at a time by the Inspector of the district in the past few days.

There is some uncertainty in all the cases as to the source of infection, and the authorities are busily engaged in trying to find this out. When the Inspector, Mr. Gilbert, called for Ah Chong on Sunday he was told that he had gone to church; Mr. Gilbert went through the premises, but saw nothing suspicious.

Mr. Gilbert's Letter.

The following letter from Mr. Gilbert was received by Mr. Manson yesterday:

Honolulu, H. I.
Mr. George Manson, Inspector, District No. 32.—Dear Sir: The Chinaman, Ah Chong, who was found this morning to be suffering so severely with fever, has been keeping quite regularly at his own premises, in the rear of Wing Chong's store, and I am convinced that he has eaten some infected food. This particular store has distributed quite a quantity of Chinese goods. There has been opened within the last month a room attached to Kong Wing Kee's, some seventy-five yards this side of Wing Chong's, which is headquarters for what appears to be all new Chinese goods, and there is no doubt in my mind that this same food comes from the infected lot that came about Christmas; and as there are seventeen people on the place adjoining the store, I think this new foodstuff should all be destroyed at once. Very truly yours,
O. ST. JOHN GILBERT,
Sub-Inspector of Apana.

It is almost certain that at least one of the victims, Ah Chong, came to his death by eating infected food from the Chinese store near the Waikiki turn; it is probable that the case of the woman can also be traced to infected goods. A part of the block in which the woman lived was suspected some time ago and destroyed by fire.

The case of the woman came from a place in the vicinity of the South Sea Island settlement and directly back of the small houses burned not long ago by the Board of Health's order. One of these was destroyed because it was thought that a German who died there, before the plague started in Honolulu, had really been a victim of the disease.

Dr. Peterson's Account.

Dr. Peterson gives the following account of yesterday's cases:

"Between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning I was called to see a very sick Hawaiian-Chinese woman, Mary Kaahue; by name, living in a house back of the coal sheds on the naval reservation, near the foot of the proposed extension of Halekauwila street. I found her delirious and exceedingly violent, she was running about the house, going from one bed to another. I examined her but could find no bubonic swellings; there were none noticeable. She was so violent that it was impossible to take her temperature, she would have broken the thermometer. The surface of her body was cold and the extremities were also very cold. She was in a most extraordinary condition of excitement.

"I considered the case as suspicious and left her until 5 o'clock in the morning; it was shortly after that hour she died. I gave her treatment as far as possible, though it was almost impossible to do anything for her on account of her violence.

Dr. Wayson had seen her at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon and at that time did not consider the case serious as he found no glandular symptoms at all. I consider it a remarkably quick case, and it took only from 1 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock--four hours--for the disease to develop. Dr. Hoffmann after the post mortem examination pronounced it a case of bubonic plague.

"Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, while I was looking for a

(Continued on Page Four)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Nearly Half a Million
Appropriated.

SEWER SYSTEM PROVIDED

Subject to Approval of McKinley--
Hundred Thousand Dollars
More for Plague.

The Council of State met yesterday afternoon at 3:15 instead of at 2 p. m., as previously set. There were present President Dole and Ministers Alex. Young, E. A. Mott-Smith, S. M. Damon, and H. E. Cooper. Councilors Secretary C. Bolte, Cecil Brown, A. G. M. Robertson, Mark Robinson, John Nott, M. A. Gonsalves, W. C. Achi, D. P. R. Isenberg, J. L. Kaulukou, S. K. Kane and A. V. Gear. President Dr. Wood of the Board of Health was also present, on the invitation of the Executive Council, to state the views of the former body to the Council of State.

After roll call and the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the President asked the Minister of Finance to read the Act for Sewer Appropriation.

Minister Damon stated that it had been voted by the Executive Council yesterday to recommend the appropriation of \$345,253.24 for the extension and completion of the sewer system, and in accordance with that action the following act had been prepared, which he would read:

Act 1.

An Act Making Special Appropriation for the use of the Department of the Interior during the two years which will end with the 31st day of December, 1901.

Subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Council of State of the Republic of Hawaii:

Section 1. The following sums, amounting to \$345,253.24, are hereby appropriated out of any moneys which may be received by the Treasury during the biennial period ending December 31st, A. D. 1901, from the loan authorized by an act passed by the Legislature of 1896, entitled "An Act to Provide for Public Loans Out of Any Moneys Now in the Treasury or Which May Hereafter Be Received by the Treasury Out of Any Surplus Receipts From Deposits in the Postal Savings Bank or From Any Balance in Hand From the Loan Fund From Whatever Source on the 31st day of December, 1899;" provided, however, that any moneys advanced from current receipts or from deposits in the Postal Savings Bank for the objects named may as soon as practicable be reimbursed from moneys obtained from such loan.

For the completion of sewerage authorized under Act 63, approved the 7th day of July, 1898, and the extension of the same under plans submitted by Rudolph Hering and the further extension of sewerage to outlying districts.....\$345,253.24

Sec. 2. Every contract for constructing such public works or for furnishing material therefor amounting to \$500 shall be awarded only upon public advertisement for tenders; and no public work or requirement for material therefor shall be divided or parceled out for the purpose of evading the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its approval by the President of the United States.

Minister Damon further said the Executive Council, in considering the matter, had

recommendation of the Board of Health, which body were strongly in favor of the immediate carrying out of the plans for the sewerage system as drawn by Mr. Rudolph Hering. These were to be extended to outlying districts which were to be added to the plans, and provision was also to be made for a large pumping station, also to be added thereto.

Minister Damon then read a list of the necessary expenditures to be provided for, and stated that the appropriation of \$250,000 would expire by limitation on March 31st next. There was, he said, a balance of some \$65,000 of the amount which would also lapse at that time. The unpaid portion of the bills due would aggregate \$111,205, and, as this amount would have to be called for at the next Legislature, it was thought best under the circumstances to merge this in the amount asked for of the Council of State.

Councilor Gear asked if a contract was not made by the Government providing for a portion of the items read before the 31st of December.

Minister Damon made a further explanation of the matter and re-read the list of estimated expenses, stating that the estimates had been practically made by Mr. Edwards and Superintendent Rowell; the estimates were as closely made as possible under the circumstances.

Councilor Cecil Brown wished to know what authority the Council of State had to make this appropriation. He held that if the Council had the power to make this appropriation, they had the power to go through to the end and pass the entire appropriation.

Minister Damon said there was a clause in the act itself which covered Councilor Brown's objection by making the whole appropriation subject to the approval of President McKinley. It was clearly evident from the last two telegrams received from Washington in reply to letters sent them by the Government regarding the suppression of the plague that the Council of State is empowered to act; but further than this the act provides that President McKinley is to approve the final action of the Council.

Councilor Gear wished to ask President Dole if the Government had consulted President McKinley on the matters under discussion and what had been his reply.

President Dole stated that very full letters explaining all matters had been forwarded to Washington, one on the 17th and the other on the 23d of January. The first had been answered, but as yet no answer had been received to the second letter as to calling of the Legislature. His opinion was that the President of the United States had intended to authorize the acts of the Council of State; this was his interpretation of the wording of the dispatch. Again he pointed out that the Territorial Bill now before Congress had had stricken out the clause inconsistent with this view. This made it look as if the old Legislature was not to be called together.

Councilor Cecil Brown thought money could only be appropriated for special purposes. He believed in the extension of the sewer system, but thought it was better for the Council of State to be sure they were right before they appropriated money which might exceed the authority of Hawaiian law, as it now stood.

Minister Damon said he thought the Council should bear in mind the urgent claims of the Board of Health, which had been submitted both in writing and orally, for the immediate extension of the sewerage system. It was the important factor in the health of Hawaii against the plague. The question of our relations with the United States, the peculiar and delicate situation of affairs before Congress and our Legislature can act, should be taken into consideration, and a step in advance should be now taken as radical as the present emergency was great; if it was out of the ordinary it would not matter, as the approval of President McKinley was to be secured. He thought if the Government and Council of State placed the situation candidly before President McKinley the country would be in closer touch and might open the way by which other necessary public work could be carried out which was now at a standstill and would remain so, if intervention from Washington was not secured, until the Territorial Bill was passed and in full working order. This work now at a standstill included several of the public works and the work of Government Departments.

Councilor Gear asked what authorization President McKinley had sent about continuing the old Legislature in office.

President Dole stated the terms of the President's proclamation regarding the matter, and said he thought that all officers were continued thereunder. This, he thought, included the legislators as officers.

Councilor Gear then raised the point if the Hawaiian Constitution was not in force and if the Hawaiian Legislature was not, therefore, bound on oath to meet at the provided time.

Councilor W. C. Achi thought the present was a case of necessity and believed the money could legally be voted under the Constitution. He, therefore, moved that the bill pass.

President Dole said it was admitted that President McKinley had authorized the appropriation and the Board of Health had decided it was necessary. This brought it within our authority and that of the Council of State, nevertheless the bill was drawn for the approval of President McKinley.

Councilor Cecil Brown thought the point brought out in the discussion should be raised in the bill to make it a more permanent record. There were records kept by the Council of State.

Minister Damon said a statement would be forwarded to Washington

(Continued on page 8)

NO PLAGUE ON HAWAII

Mrs. Serrao's Case Very
Suspicious.

KAHULUI OUT OF DANGER

Iroquois Returns--U. S. Authorities
Investigate Shipping Matters.
Dr. Grace Arrives.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The United States tug Iroquois arrived in the harbor at 10:15 last night from Hilo, Kahului and Lahaina, bearing Consul General Haywood, President Wood of the Board of Health, Dr. Carmichael, and Dr. Grace, agent of the Board of Health at Hilo. The tug was under the personal command of Lieutenant Commander Pond, and anchored at her berth, forward of Summer Island.

At 11 o'clock the party came ashore, and President Wood at once stated: "The case of Mrs. Serrao was very suspicious. In fact, I believe it was a case of plague. I have no positive proof that it was plague, but it certainly looks that way."

"There has not been another suspicious case in Hilo since the death of Mrs. Serrao, nothing whatever occurring while I was there. Members of her family who lived in the same house, and were even quarantined there, were not taken sick; all are perfectly well."

"How do I account for the infection? Well, from my investigation, I think it must have come from the sewer. The store-front is directly on a level with Waihanu street, while the rear of the store extends over the mouth of the sewer, which is somewhat lower than the street. Back of this store is where the storekeeper kept his horse and harness, and Mrs. Serrao went barefooted out in this place; if there was any infection caught by her, that is where she got it. Her husband denies very strongly that she ever went barefoot, but from my own investigation I am very sure that she did."

"Evidently there was no infection in the house they lived in, for none of the people became ill there before or after she died. The house, together with the store and contents, were ordered burned before I left, and I presume the order has been carried out by this time. I did not consider that the other members had been in quarantine, although the Hilo agents of the Board had kept the people in the residence. I have had them all put under special quarantine for fifteen days."

"No, there was no demonstration on our arrival; we landed without a word being said. Mr. Lyman, one of the Health Committee, was on the wharf to meet us, and asked us if we did not expect some pyrotechnics. The people were in full sympathy with us. Dr. Grace comes to Honolulu in order to gain more definite knowledge of plague and its treatment."

Kahului and Kihai.

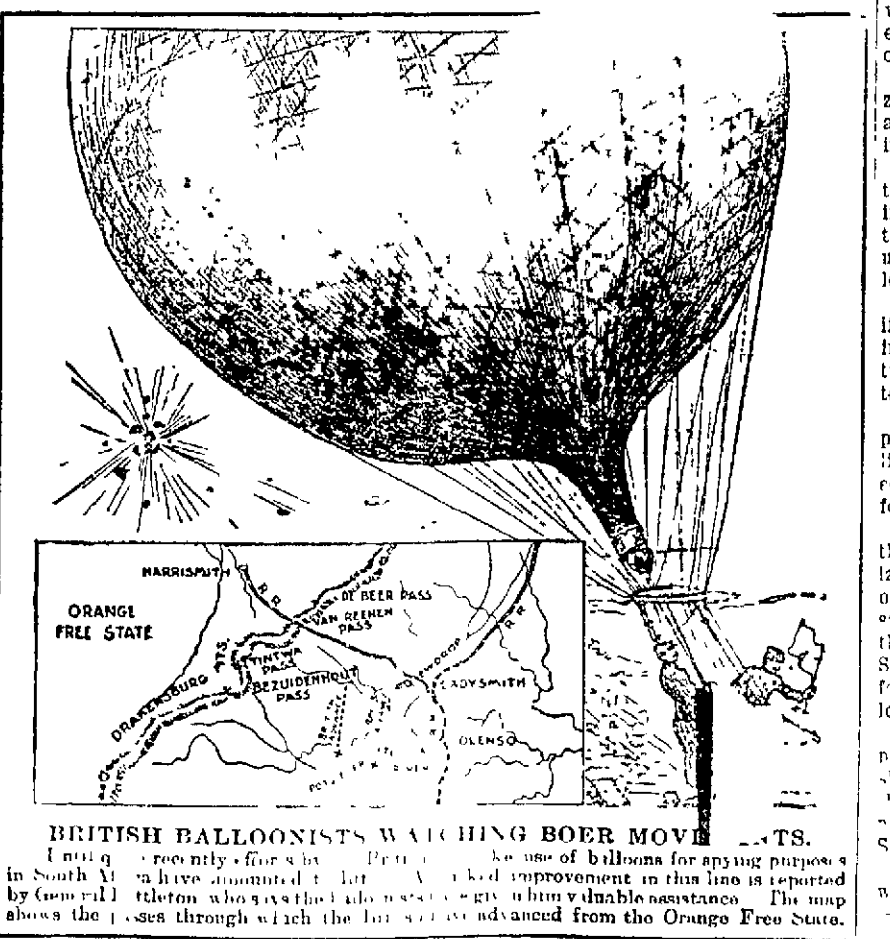
President Wood stated that on the down trip "Jack" Atkinson had been left in charge of the quarantine camp of 200 people at Kahului. No new cases have broken out there, and it looks as if the progress of the disease had been arrested just in time. Both Dr. Garvin and Mr. Atkinson will remain there until the quarantine period is over.

Consul General Haywood and Dr. Carmichael made a thorough investigation of the methods by which sugar could be handled both at Kahului and Kihai. At the latter place they were told that the railroad could be connected with the Kihai wharf in three days, if it was found necessary to extend it to that point.

The Iroquois left Honolulu at 10 p. m. Tuesday night, arriving at Kahului at daybreak, where the party spent most of the day. Leaving Kahului Wednesday night the tug arrived in Hilo at 8 a. m. Thursday morning, and all were ashore by 9 o'clock. Yesterday the tug stopped at Kahului, Kihai and Lahaina, leaving the latter place shortly after noon. A telephone message from the latter port to Kahului showed that no further suspicious cases were recorded up to that time.

Another Contestant.

The hearing on the petition for the appointment of Cecil Brown as administrator of the late D. B. Smith's estate was to have come up. It was continued for one month by Judge Stanley on motion of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, attorneys for Amoy M. Anim, whose affidavit was presented alleging that the late D. B. Smith had lived at her home for the eight years preceding his death, that on December 8, 1899, he left Honolulu for San Francisco taking with him a number of papers and that he had told her a short time before his departure that he had made a will in which the amount was mentioned among the beneficiaries. E. B. McClanahan, one of Amoy M. Anim's attorneys, made affidavit of his request for a search for the will in San Francisco, and of insufficient time having elapsed to obtain any answer to such request.



BRITISH BALLOONISTS WATCHING BOER MOVIE.

Four British balloonists, who were in the use of balloons for spying purposes in South Africa, have been reported by (Germans) to have seen a Boer movie. The map shows the places through which the balloons advanced from the Orange Free State.

ALL IS WELL

Twelve Days Without Bubonic Plague.

Eight Patients Cured—Pres. Wood's Hilo and Kahului Reports—Prospects Brightening.

(From Monday's Daily).

PLAGUE PATIENTS CURED

1. Aiona—Employed at hospital.
2. Shina—In quarantine.
3. Akira—In quarantine.
4. Takachi—In quarantine.
5. Okubu Ichi—From Arlington Hotel.
6. Ah Cum—From King and Richards streets.
7. Mrs. Franz—From Punch-bowl street.
8. J. H. Hartman—From Pantheon premises.

Twelve days have now gone by without a single death from bubonic plague or a single case of the disease in Honolulu. It seems that the danger is now almost past and people are again beginning to go about business with a feeling of safety and the hope that the plague has departed not to return. At a late hour last night President Wood reported every thing all right throughout the city. Sunday, unlike its previous record during the history of the plague in Honolulu, passed by without any deaths, new or suspicious cases; and it is the general opinion of the medical men that all danger is over, though the strictest measures will be continued until all possibility of a recurrence of the disease has passed. The list of plague patients cured as published above will tend to reassure many and the following report of Dr. Hoffmann concerning the China boy, Ah Choi, also helps to brighten the general outlook:

February 18, 1900.

H. E. Cooper, President of Board of Health.

I beg to report that I examined the China boy, Ah Choi, on Queen street and I do not consider it a case of plague.

*Respectfully,
DR. W. HOFFMANN.

Board of Health Session.

The special session of the Health Board on Saturday morning was attended by President Wood, Dr. Day, Attorney-General Cooper, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch. Interest was centered on the official report of the President relative to the result of his investigation at Hilo and Kahului. The President gave a minute description of the history of the case of Mrs. Serrao, the Hilo plague suspect, which, summed up briefly, is officially declared to have been "very suspicious." The President gave an interesting narrative of the investigations, expanding on the summarized description given in Saturday's Advertiser. President Wood's report is as follows:

President Wood's Report.

"The trip to Hilo was a good one, not unlike a yachting cruise. It was another story coming back for we were struck by the storm. We arrived on Wednesday in Hilo and I went ashore in a boat and rode uptown. No shotguns were to be seen nor other articles of offense and I received altogether a very cordial reception.

"I made it my first business to ascertain all the facts in regard to Mrs. Serrao's case. I looked at the store and the house in which the woman died, afterwards getting what I could out of the husband and the doctors. The symptoms were decidedly suspicious. The husband gave his testimony very reluctantly and I did not place a great deal of confidence in what he said.

"He told me that his wife took sick January 25th. She had headaches and probably fever. On the 26th, Dr. Rice was sent for. Although there was a bubo present in the femoral region at that time, it was not pointed out to the physician and he did not see it until the 29th. The husband claimed the swelling was caused by the heavy lifting in connection with the work of the store.

"On February 1st the swelling in the neck appeared. Immediately another physician was called in and the place quarantined. There is positive evidence of a large femoral bubo. I know nothing of the temperature of the woman, but from what I could learn, she had undoubted mental disturbances during her sickness. Her condition was apathetic.

"I learned that she was in the habit of lying on the side of the swellings. The facts that her early condition was apathetic and that, as the bubos developed her mind became clearer, coupled with the finding of bacilli that looked unmistakably like those of bubonic plague, warrants us in pronouncing Mrs. Serrao's a most suspicious case. Of course we cannot state positively that it was plague.

"My instructions to the Hilo people were to treat the case exactly as if it had been a case of plague, and I, therefore, ordered both the store and the house destroyed by fire.

"I could give no evidence whatever as to the source of infection. Mr. Serrao had nothing but European and American merchandise in his store. He told me that he did not rely on Honolulu for his supplies, but got these direct from San Francisco.

"Finding no possible source of infection from the house, I looked about for some other possible source. I found that running through the city is what is known as the Hilo sewer, which is nothing more than a ditch a short distance from the city. This first becomes a sewer at the hotel. Its mouth is directly under the back part of the store. The land is sloping and the place is walled up. The sewer has a broad opening and from this the filth spreads out on the beach. This is bad enough, but what makes it worse is the fact that the Serraos had a stable

right next to the sewer mouth, and I learned that Mrs. Serrao was in the habit of going down to this place barefooted to attend to the horse or hitch up the wagon. This, then, is a possible source of infection.

"Following the sewer above the hotel, I found one house in which Chinese were employed, the kitchen of which was immediately over the sewer. Although the sanitary committee of Hilo had ordered people to desist from throwing refuse into the stream I found fresh garbage and cans of Chinese and Japanese origin. Evidently this was some of the stuff shipped from Honolulu before the outbreak of the plague.

"Some of this very probably floated down to the mouth and was eaten by rats, which communicated the infection to the ground or the Serrao store. This is the only evidence I could get. I saw the husband, the two children and the Portuguese woman who attended Mrs. Serrao. They were living in the house in which Mrs. Serrao lived and I had them placed in a clean place of quarantine. Mrs. Serrao's case stands alone. There were no suspicious cases up to the time we left. I learned positively that the rumor that Mrs. Serrao had a miscarriage is entirely without foundation."

Concerning Maui affairs, President Wood reported: "I found everything in Kahului in a most promising state. Dr. Garvin had taken hold of matters and had done most excellent work. Close watch is being kept over the place. The day we arrived the body of a Japanese from the mountains about twenty miles away, was brought in for postmortem examination. Deceased was a runaway from Spreckelsville and no doubt died of starvation. The boy brought in with him was also in a starving condition. This serves to show how well the people are working."

"There were about 200 people in the race track camp, and I left Mr. Atkinson there to superintend matters. Not another suspicious case had made its appearance."

The President's action in appointing J. W. L. Zumwalt as quarantine officer to represent the Board of Health at Kahului was approved by the Board. Mr. Hatch suggested the need of a garbage crematory and a sewerage system for Hilo.

The action of the President in authorizing the destruction of the store and residence of Mr. Serrao of Hilo, by fire, including the merchandise of the store and contents of the residence, was, on motion of Mr. Hatch, ratified.

President Wood reported that he had authorized and empowered Mr. C. C. Kennedy, Mr. Lyman and Dr. W. C. Moore to act as a Sanitary Committee for Hilo. On motion of Dr. Day the action was approved.

Plague Statistics.

The following is the last week's record and shows the plague statistics to date.

Office of the Board of Health.
Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 17, 1900.

Report of cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to week ending Feb. 17, 1900:

	Cases	Deaths
Previously reported.	59	0
Week ending Feb. 17, 1900.	0	—
Total number cases to date.	59	0
In the Hospital this date.	9	—

Discharged From Kalihii.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-four persons were discharged from the Kalihii detention camp yesterday—Hawaiians, Japanese and Chinese, free to go wherever they could find home and shelter. That their discharge was not the last to be heard from them was well illustrated last night when over eight hundred of the liberated people returned to the camp and begged to be sheltered as they had no places to go. What the remaining thousands are doing it is difficult to imagine, unless they are doubling up, as far as accommodations are concerned, with their friends or going without shelter at all.

The crowds marching in to town all day yesterday attracted considerable attention. The mule cars were loaded down with them, the sidewalks were thronged with them, and all along King street, out to Waikiki even, little squads of people, natives and orientals, could be seen; some of them with a destination in view, others wandering aimlessly around, resting by the roadside to eat their luncheon or chat together on the situation.

Some have already made arrangements to resume business. In queer corners, in sheltered nooks, here and there throughout the town can be seen a cobbler's stand for a little temporary shop. The majority of the people freed from quarantine seemed to have some money, for they made use of the cars and purchased soda water and bananas and cigarettes whenever so inclined.

Jack McVeigh reported all well at the camp late last night, the eight hundred refugees who returned for shelter were accommodated; he knew nothing of the remainder.

Leprosy in Philippines.

Surgeon Major Guy L. Edie, U. S. V., at Manila, has written to the Board of Health asking for copies of the Hawaiian laws pertaining to lepers, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Health governing them and the leper settlement on Molokai. The communication was dated January 26, at the office of the Manila Board of Health. Lepers are not segregated in Manila and the United States authorities are taking steps to manage the disease properly.

FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PARKER BACK

Hawaiians Will be Fairly Treated.

Went to Washington as a Private Gentleman—Says Dole Will Be Governor.

"Whom do I think will be appointed Governor of these Hawaiian Islands?" said the Hon. Samuel Parker to an Advertiser reporter at the Pacific Club yesterday afternoon. "Why! Mr. Dole, most certainly."

"It is well recognized in Washington that Mr. Dole is the man for the place, and I am well satisfied that President McKinley will appoint him to that office when the territorial form of government is established here."

Mr. Parker, who left here about four months ago to go to Washington, re-



HON. SAM. PARKER.

turned in the Nippon Maru from San Francisco yesterday morning. Mr. Parker said in part:

"It is the general feeling in Washington that Hawaii should receive as soon as possible a territorial form of Government, and I am certain that the native Hawaiians will find that they are most satisfactorily provided for, as the Cullom Bill as it will pass Congress will be such as to satisfy all parties."

"I went to Washington to do what I could for Hawaii and asked those whom I knew to give Hawaii a territorial form of government. I welcomed annexation with both hands, and I welcome a territorial form of government with both hands. I stuck to my own colors to the last, but when I saw that the monarchical regime could no longer be a fact, I welcomed annexation to the United States as the best thing for the Hawaiians and their country. I am satisfied that Mr. Dole would make a most satisfactory Governor, and I believe him to be the man for the place. There is no sense in appointing a man to the position who knows nothing of the needs and conditions of the Islands, a man who has not lived here among the people, and I think that the authorities in Washington realize that. I think they see the necessity of appointing a man who has the necessary experience with conditions here, and I believe Mr. Dole to be that man."

"When I left Washington the committees were working hard on the bill, and before it is passed there will be so many changes in it that it will be almost like an entirely new bill. There are many strong and influential friends of Hawaii in Washington, and they are doing everything in their power to assure a just and fair treatment of the Hawaiians."

"I have often been approached in regard to my chances for the governorship, and it makes me very angry, too, for I have not the slightest desire or ambition in that direction, and would not accept the office if it were offered me. I went to Washington at the invitation of Senator Clark, and made my views and intentions well known to everybody before I went; I did not go there seeking office or through any personal motives, but as a private gentleman, as a friend of Hawaii, and as such I remain."

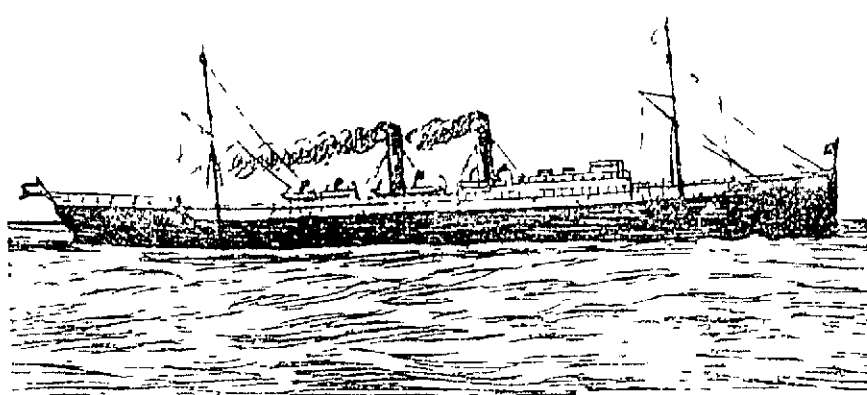
"Do you not think that Mr. G. D. Gear may possibly be appointed to the Governorship, Mr. Parker?" The heretofore serious and earnest face of the Hon. Parker now became suddenly suffused with expansive smiles. Then, laughing heartily, he gave voice to a prolonged and emphatic "No!"

Mr. Parker, continuing, said: "While I was away from home I visited New York, Washington and San Francisco. I was two months in Washington, where I saw the Queen and many of the Senators and Representatives, talking with all of them concerning the welfare of my country, Hawaii."

"About the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? No! I really don't know what man General Hartwell and W. O. Smith are advocating. The legislators at the capital are far too busy with general measures, as far as Hawaii is concerned, to waste time on personal matters."

"I received a telegram from Senator Clark the day before I left San Francisco which gives the news of the passage of a resolution in Washington setting apart the Royal mausoleum and grounds for the exclusive use of the Royal family of Hawaii and excluding it from the Government lands to be taken over by the United States. This goes to show that the men in Washington are doing their best to see that the Hawaiians are given everything to which they have a right."

"I expect that the Queen will be back in Honolulu some time next month. She would have returned in the Nippon Maru had not her Washington physician advised her to remain a while in Washington to gain the benefit of the change of climate. She was looking well when I saw her."



P. N. S. S. CO'S 12,000-TON STEAMER CALIFORNIA

Early in 1901 the Pacific Mail Company's fleet will be increased by two of the largest steamers ever built in the United States, and the equal of any of the trans-Atlantic liners with the exception of the Oceanic and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. They are to displace about 18,400 tons and will steam close to twenty knots an hour in their passage between San Francisco and the Orient. There will be luxurious apartments for 150 first-class passengers, their staterooms, dining and smoking rooms, social halls, libraries and grand saloons being placed amidship, while aft and forward there will be ample accommodations for 1,200 steerage passengers.

The steamers will be 575 feet in length over all, or 550 feet between perpendiculars. The molded beam will be 63 feet, while the depth of hold will be 40 feet. The gross tonnage will be 12,000, which is the same size as the Campania, Lucania, Cymric, Graf Waldersee and Pennsylvania. They will both be driven by quadruple expansion engines, the total indicated horsepower of which will be 18,000. The cylinders of these engines will each measure 35, 50, 70 and 100 inches in diameter, by 66-inch stroke of piston. In each ship there will be six double-ended and two single-ended cylindrical Scotch boilers, each 16 feet in diameter. The working pressure will be 200 pounds to the square inch. All modern accessories, such as electric lighting plant, ice-making machine, steam steering gear, etc., will be included in the general outfit.

The first of the new steamers will be called the California and she will be ready for service about January next. The pioneer steamer of the Pacific Mail Company was the California, which sailed from New York for San Francisco on October 6, 1848. She was a side-wheeler of 1,086 tons, and did yeoman service for the concern.

IN THE COURTS.

Objection from North Carolina—Chinese Claims.

In re the estate of D. B. Smith, the following telegram is on file in the clerk's office of the Judiciary Department:

"Statesville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1900. Presiding Judge First Circuit Court, care Henry Smith, clerk, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Objections made to appointment Cecil Brown, administrator estate D. B. Smith. There is a will. It cannot be found I am entitled to administration as largest creditor. Postponement ninety days for hearing respectfully asked. Appoint E. I. Spaulding temporary receiver."

"GEO. H. BROWN."

Clerk Henry Smith prepared the following reply:

"Department of the Judiciary, Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 16, 1900. To Mr. Geo. H. Brown, Statesville, N. C. Dear Sir: Your objection per the Western Union Telegraph Co. to the appointment of C. Brown as administrator of the estate of the late D. B. Smith this day received. So far no will in this country has been produced or offered for probate. If there is such a document not in this country the appointment of an administrator here would be subject thereto and the administration would in all probability be treated as ancillary upon the filing of an exemplification of the proof of such a document in some other jurisdiction outside of these islands. I do not believe the court here, in this estate, would entertain the appointment of a receiver, the usual course of administration would be preferred. According to law in such cases, the nomination of an administrator by the heirs precedes that made by a creditor irrespective of the largeness or smallness of any claim; all creditors alike being protected by the amount of the bond, which is usually based upon the value of the estate to be administered upon. Both nominees C. Brown and E. I. Spaulding are equal in their standing in this community, commercially, socially or otherwise. I do not think anything can be gained by postponing the hearing for three months. However, the court may think otherwise. I write this simply to let you know that your objection has been filed. Yours truly,

"HENRY SMITH,

"Clerk Circuit Court, First Jud. Circuit."

Three Chinese fire claims were yesterday filed in the Judiciary department by Attorney J. T. De Bolt, Sun Hop Sing claims \$1658.60 damages, of which \$900 is for one frame building, the remainder for household goods and merchandise, "all totally destroyed by fire wrongfully permitted to extend

thereto from the destruction by fire of the Chinese new theater on Kamakela street."

The firm of Tai Kin presents a bill for \$2,362.75, or which \$900 is for a 12-room two-story frame building, the remainder for furniture and merchandise, destroyed in the same manner as above.

Chow Lee claims \$1803.30, his building being valued at \$700, the rest for goods, all likewise destroyed as the preceding.

STEAMER CENTENNIAL.

Maui Hopes for Direct Communication With the Coast.

Under date of Feb. 13th a letter from Maui states:

The arrival of the steamer Centennial, Captain Eagles, on the 9th, may mark an epoch in the commercial history of the Island. There is a report that Maui is soon to have direct steam communication, twice a month, between Kahului and San Francisco.

Such an arrangement has not as yet been definitely made, but it is hoped soon will be. To be sure Maui people have had the use of a Coast steamer before, the old Kahului, or Cleveland; but she was old and slow and much smaller than the Centennial, whose capacity is 1,184 tons, which has just made the trip in eight and one-half days. Then, too, the interior of the Centennial is beautifully fitted and furnished with fine accommodations for passengers. Her passenger list, this trip numbered nine, among whom was W. H. Chickering, Esq., the San Francisco attorney of the Hawaiian Commercial Company. Mr. Chickering visits the Island simply for pleasure.

The steamer is consigned to the firm of Alexander & Baldwin and is loaded deep in the water with merchandise for Kahului Railroad Co., Kihel, Spreckelsville, Paia and Hamakuaopoko plantations.

Per Roderick Dhu.

The following persons were booked on the Roderick Dhu to sail for San Francisco from Hilo: Mrs. W. D. Smith and two children, Mrs. Carlsen, Miss F. W. Smith, Lillian Smith, Frank Smith, N. E. Nelson, Miss Flaherty, Jos. Salvador and wife, J. James, Mr. Orbell and Mr. Tuttle.

In the pursuit of his duties the Customs gauger discovers some very queer things. Surveyor Strathmeyer is authority for the statement that the exporting of some of the Chinese medicinal wines, which come in five-gallon demijohns, disclosed the fact that snakes, bats and frogs are sometimes mixed with the liquid. It is used as a lotion and not internally.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

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Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20 1900

ACTION NEEDED

President Hale wrote to President McKinley several weeks ago concerning losses arising out of the destruction of property by the Board of Health and suggested the propriety of appointing a commission to take evidence and award damages with a view to early settlement thereof.

He has now received a telegraphic dispatch from Secretary Hay approving of the proposition the telegram closing with the words: "Such losses to be paid out of appropriation made by the Hawaiian Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian laws."

It is suggested that this does not give the Council of State authority to appropriate this money, because paying these losses is not essential to the suppression of plague.

This reasoning is the purest sophistry. It is not necessary to the suppression of the plague that lodgings, clothing or food be supplied to the people who are being discharged from the detention camps. Money has been appropriated by the Council of State for this purpose, however, because it is a direct incident connected with and arising out of the suppression of the plague. There is no difference in principle between burning up a man's clothes and replacing them and burning up his house and replacing that. If the Council of State have the authority to make good a part of the loss, that settles the principle. Having adopted that principle, there is no reason why they should not make the relief full, adequate and complete.

We believe that full power exists in the Council of State to appropriate money for all damages caused by the suppression of the plague, even without President McKinley's expressed approval of such course, but now that President McKinley's sanction has been sought and obtained, the Government will make itself supremely ridiculous if it still further halts and asks for further directions from Washington.

Action, and decided action, is what is needed now, and not splitting of hairs of technical authority.

Several thousand people have been rendered homeless by the Government for the public good. The least that the Government can do is to pay to them whatever may be found to be due as soon as possible. They are now suffering for need of the money, and the entire community is suffering with them, for, from being producers and consumers, paying for what they got, these thousands have been turned into consumers only, existing upon the charity of the treasury and the public.

Business is largely at a standstill, while the treasury is running over with cash. The financial statement shows over a million and a half dollars in the Treasury withdrawn from commerce. If losses which are rightly due by the Government are promptly paid, it will relieve not only the direct claimants, but will vastly help the general financial situation.

Action will be statesmanship. Delay will be weakness.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The protests made by General Alge, Captain Mahan and other prominent Americans over the attempts being made to create enthusiasm in the United States for the cause of the Boers are based upon a far-sighted public policy which may best be appreciated when we consider what might happen to the United States if Great Britain should become a negligible quantity in the political affairs of the world.

Why is Great Britain hated on the continent of Europe? For precisely the reasons that the United States is hated there. Her essays in democracy triumphant as they excite the animosity of kings, her commercial progress creates envy among other trading nations, her colonial possessions tempt the cupidity of powers which have few if any outlying possessions of their own. If banded Europe crushes England as it will try to do if the Boers win it will strike a blow at the institutions which America holds dear and defend them with her. That will leave Europe alone on the defense of its social order, political and religious, and all the other things which progress which it has made.

What would it be if the United States were to bear the brunt of the attack which the anti-Socialist forces of Europe have been making? The past from the United States, America's reputation, her influence, her glory and her power would be all that she would have left.

rope would violate the unwritten law of the Monroe doctrine would make a sort of vexatious demands even as regards so intimate a domestic matter as the tariff would act in all her relations with us as Admiral Driedrichs tried to do in regard to Dewey's fleet at Manila. If we escaped a devastating war it would be at the price of militarism of the maintenance of a vast army and navy for defence.

So long as Great Britain holds her prestige the United States will profit by it as she did during the Spanish war. If that prestige is lost the United States will have to command a greater one than the two countries combined now possess to keep the European wolf from her throat. American does not want to invite such jeopardy. It is better off as it is. The prejudice of its must yield to the vital interests of the present day. It is for these reasons that the wiser American statesmen object to giving aid and comfort to the Boers, and surely they are reasons enough.

THE PLAGUE AND AFTER

There is now reason to hope that the plague has subsided but it is too early to say that it has disappeared. Honolulu has proved, however, that it can handle the malady and that cleanliness is a specific against which the Asiatic scourge can make no headway. The first set-back the plague had was the Chinatown fire the second was the general cleaning-up of the city. By means of these agencies which include the killing of rats, we have come to the point where any fear of a widespread and resistless epidemic is at an end. Better than serum, better than anything else, are the torch the disinfectant and the scrubbing brush. In hoc signo vinces.

Whether we shall have other pestilences in future or a recurrence of this one depends upon the way in which the Government applies the serious lessons which the cholera and the bubonic plague have taught. It must not be forgotten that Honolulu is still on a route which plagues are likely to follow. The city does and must continue to do business with China and Japan, and in respect of sugar bags and a few other commodities with the Philippines and India. There is no knowing when infection will arrive at our wharves. That visitation we may not be able to help, but one thing we can do, and that is to see that the immigrating germ, whether of plague, cholera or yellow fever, finds no place in which it can live and propagate. There must be no more cesspools—no more stagnant ponds—which means drainage and the filling up of quagmires; no more shacks, or buildings set on the ground—which implies a radical change of our building laws. And Honolulu must insist on a Board of Health that will be as diligent in providing the ounce of prevention as the present one has been in supplying the pound of cure.

After 1895 this community settled back with an easy optimism, idly watching two excavators trying to keep down the accumulations of filth among 40,000 people. It was a hopeless undertaking, of which we now have the natural result in a long death roll. Are we going to become optimistic again? God forbid! We must see to it that Honolulu gets all the sanitary appliances it ought to have and that no individual and no estate or corporation, however rich or powerful is permitted to commit nuisances. The undertaking will be costly but far cheaper, both in life and money than epidemics.

With plague raging in Manila and typhoid in Guam it is probably just as well that the East-bound transports give us the go-by for a time.

The departure of a board of engineers to plan for a larger harbor at Honolulu is calculated to make Colonel Little go out behind Washington somewhere and have fits.

When the Ayte arrived at Hilo she was charged just six prices for stevedoring. When Uncle Sam hears of this it is to be feared he will not appreciate the superior advantages of Hilo as a port of military entry. But the city that boasts Colonel Little may as well make hay while the sun shines. It is going to rain again by and by.

The Senator Clark who is accused of having bought his election has been mixed up with the Senator Clark who is a useful friend of Hawaii. The twain go by no means one flesh. The suspected Clark is one of the old hater sugar enemies of annexation while the respected Clark he of Wyoming got his election on his merits.

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LARGE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Council of State rose to the occasion yesterday and appropriated \$345,253.41 for the extension of the sewers and \$100,000 for the payment of expenses incurred by the epidemic of bubonic plague.

It is as it should be. We believe the Council in view of all the circumstances would have done as well. Whatever necessary to suppress the plague here and elsewhere in the group is a matter of utility to every taxpayer of the Hawaiian Islands. No one has a right to complain at any outlay that will keep this group from the Asiatic scourge. Anything necessary to stop the plague is absolutely necessary.

The country is now seeing the wisdom of the policy behind the accumulation of a large surplus. The piling up of gold in a treasury was not an advantage to business and just before the plague broke out there was a strong movement in commercial circles here to have the surplus, or the greater part of it, expended upon public works. Fortunately it did not succeed and Hawaii now has an ample fund to draw upon in its hour of sorest need.

BURN ASIATIC FOODSTUFFS.

It is time to consider one more drastic move in the struggle with the plague and that is to destroy all imported Asiatic food stuffs in these Islands except things—like soy—which are known to be immune from the bubonic germ.

The relation between the plague and Asiatic provender is as clear as anything can be which rests on circumstantial evidence. It was amidst Asiatic merchandise that plague broke out, killing the bookkeeper of a provision store. Where the most of the baled foodstuff was gathered—that is to say, on the wharves—rat mortality began. The late Ethel Johnson was known to be a consumer of Oriental sweetmeats. Mrs. Boardman commonly received presents through the Mongolian friends of her husband, of Asiatic delicacies. Plague cases on and near Palace lane were traced to a similar source. The majority of all the plague victims bought their food at Chinese and Japanese groceries. The case of pestilence discovered yesterday near the Walkiki turn from King street originated close to a store where Oriental food was being unpacked. So clear is the connection that one of the big plantations lately bought up all the Oriental goods in its neighborhood and burned them.

We are not sure but that the Board of Health ought to do the same at once and the Government forbid the entrance of Asiatic merchandise until further notice. Most local physicians are now of the opinion that fumigation in the ordinary way does little good. The outside of a bale or a box may be subjected to a sulphur-charged atmosphere without affecting the closely-packed wares within. If every item of merchandise were taken out, exposed to the air and then fumigated the bacilli might be killed. But measures so minute as these are impracticable. It is better and cheaper to get rid of the foodstuffs altogether.

What says the Board of Health?

The Olua settlers who are said to have paid Colonel Little's expenses to Washington must begin to think they made a poor investment. So far as can be learned Little is speaking ten words for himself and now and then one for them. Where the Olua settlers come in on the Alaskan judgeship which Little is lobbying for as second choice to the Hawaiian judgeship he never will get or where they are benefited by his costly outlay for a thirty-third degree of masonry it would puzzle even Loebenstein to tell.

When it comes to news from Washington you pass your money and you take your choice. Today we give Prince David's impressions. The Prince who is fresh from the side of former Queen Liliuokalani says that Samuel Parker has the first call on the Governorship and George D. Gear the second. Evidently the Prince had not heard about the Sewall boom. Like the others of his party and of the Wilcox faction who have talked the Prince is solicitous to have General Hartwell come home. The presence of the General at the seat of government seems to annoy them.

The Council of State rose to the occasion yesterday and appropriated \$345,253.41 for the extension of the sewers and \$100,000 for the payment of expenses incurred by the epidemic of bubonic plague.

THE PLAGUE STILL HERE

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese boy reported as sick by W. L. Hopper, Inspector in district 32, I came across the other case. This was in a house back of the Chinese store on King street near the Walkiki turn. The boy was found by the boy I was looking for he was up and around, mingling with his friends. I examined him but found no symptoms of plague, he was suffering from a scrofulous disease in an advanced stage. There was a sick Chinaman lying in his bunk and I investigated the case. He was in the semi-comatose condition that precedes death his temperature was 103. I considered it a suspicious case although no glandular swellings were evident, and reported it as such.

Health Board Meets

About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Health held a meeting at headquarters in the Judiciary building. Those present were President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Lowrey, Hatch, Smith and Brown. President Wood reported the cases of the Hawaiian-Chinese girl and the Chinaman, Ah Chong. The Board was at a loss to account for the infection in these cases.

President Wood said that he had seen the reputed husband of the half-native girl. The man said that she had remained on the premises for a considerable time and was not in the habit of going around. President Wood doubted whether the man's word could be relied on. It was impossible to say whether the infection lay in the premises from which the girl was taken or somewhere else. The doctor went on to say that up to that time no buboes had been discovered in the case of Ah Chong and that when he was removed he was apparently suffering only from high fever. Bacilli had been found in parts taken from the half-native girl and hers was certainly a case of plague. In speaking of the woman Dr. Wood said she had been sick since last Tuesday, that there was no physician in attendance until Dr. Wayson had been called in at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Dr. Wood thought that a letter ought to be addressed to the Citizens' Sanitary Committee in regard to the case, as no physician had been in attendance and no report had been made by the Inspector, although the woman had been sick for some time.

Letter from Hongkong.

The following letter from Dr. Jordan in Hongkong relative to the plague in Hongkong and Manila was then read by President Wood:

Hongkong, January 26, 1900
Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith,
Minister Foreign Affairs
Honolulu

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 27th December last informing me of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Honolulu.

I regret to notify you that plague has now made its appearance in Manila. We have no official communications on the subject, but reliable sources state that a batch of thirteen cases were suddenly discovered in one centre and it is known that six of these were dead or dying when discovered. Dr. J. C. Perry of the U. S. M. H. S. who was sent out officially to this port, was ordered down to Manila by cable to investigate this and to establish some sort of quarantine or inspection station at that port, he sailed about three weeks ago and his duties are now performed by me.

The outlook regarding plague in Hongkong I fear is not very promising. A few sporadic cases began to recur early in December last and keep continually reappearing, although the numbers are not large as yet. Still it shows that the disease is amongst us and only too ready to assume epidemic proportions under favorable conditions. The figures are, three cases and three deaths for the past two weeks.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. W. JORDAN

Donations for Sufferers.

A letter from Lahaina, enclosing \$6 in cash and notifying the Board of certain dress goods sent for the relief of sufferers from the Chinatown fire, was also read. The Hon. J. W. Kahua sent \$5; Philip Pali, \$1; Mrs. Poni, five yards of print goods, Auwae, five yards and Tika Apo, five yards of the same material.

The reading of the following communication was then in order:

Honolulu, H I Feb 17, 1900
President Board of Health—Dear Sir I am requested by Mr. W. O. Smith to hand to you the enclosed check for \$250, as a donation from him to be used in aid of the sufferers from plague and fire in Honolulu.
Respectfully yours
W. J. FORBES

Letter from Molokai.

A letter from Dr. Schwalbe Kuna-kaka, was also read by Dr. Wood as follows:

Kuna-kaka, Molokai, Feb 18 1900
Board of Health, Honolulu H I—Sirs We acknowledge receipt of agent's commission from Board of Health, and will endeavor to carry out your instructions to prevent the plague getting a foothold on this Island.
Mr. Hitchcock is ill and I understand will go to Honolulu. Permit me to suggest that Mr. P. McLane be commissioned agent.
Several attempts by Japanese from Maui, have been made to land. We have six men under Sheriff Trimble to guard the coast. This number is not sufficient, a squad or two of militia would have a good moral effect.
There is no improvement in the number of cases of fever. The mortality is small in comparison to that of cases.

Very respectfully,
W. A. SCHWALBE
P. S.—Let us know the ports of origin of all passengers and cargo arriving from declared infected ports.

Dr. Wood stated that he had been in the habit of turning over his contributions to Mrs. Fuller, who had charge of the furnishing and distribution of necessities to the refugees. She made

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Eczema—"My mother's face, hands and feet were terribly swollen with eczema. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla at the druggist's suggestion and it disappeared. I recommend it to my parishioners." Rev. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Little cure liver bile the non-irritating and is safe to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

good use of all money and materials and gave an accounting therefor.

Panthelon Block Again.

Dr. Wood then spoke of the Pantheon block, saying that on Sunday he had gone very thoroughly over the ground and had come to the conclusion that there were conditions still existing there which needed attention at once. The rear of the New England Bakery was in a most unhealthy and insanitary state, and the Uncle Sam restaurant was also a menace to the public safety. Other matters then came up that crowded the Pantheon block question aside for the time being.

More Money Wanted.

President Wood reported that the funds at their command were exceedingly low, and that more money to carry on the work of fighting the plague was immediately necessary. On February 15th, out of \$142,600 that had been appropriated for the use of the Board of Health, up to that time \$138,000 was offset in bills. Consequently but \$4,600 remained available.

It was then moved in view of the fact that former appropriations for the suppression of bubonic plague were nearly exhausted, the Council of State be asked to appropriate \$100,000 for the further work of fighting the plague. The resolution was properly drawn up and handed to the Council of State before the meeting opened.

This settled, President Wood and the members present visited the premises where the half-native woman had died, and condemned them to be burnt. The house and all the outbuildings adjoining will be given to the flames.

It was while the members of the Board were on their way to this place that Dr. Hoffmann and Dr. Grace of Hilo joined them. They had just come from the postmortem examination of the Chinaman, Ah Chong, and Dr. Hoffmann told the Board that he had found it to be a case of plague.

The South Sea Island settlement was next visited and the two houses, in one of which a plague death occurred in December, were condemned to be burnt.

The house formerly occupied by Mary Kaahue, the woman who died yesterday, is owned by F. J. Wilhelm; the two last described are owned by Wm. G. Irwin. The orders for burning were made out and the work of destruction will probably be done today.

Sub-Inspector Gilbert Writes.

Editor Advertiser: The Star's report of the Ah Chong suspect case, since dead, King street, Walkiki turn, reported this morning, was so glaringly incorrect that I have written them asking for a correction, as I am sub-inspector, and their report does me an injustice. As I suppose you may be giving details of the case, I thought I would write you, that they may be straight.

I saw this man, Ah Chong, Saturday afternoon, and spoke to him. He was then apparently in good health. Sunday I inspected at 11 a. m., and was informed he had gone to church. I have found out since he was down town. As I supposed inspecting was once daily from Sunday on, I did not go again until Monday morning, when I was told he was in bed sick. It appears that a Japanese, who had evidently been in that neighborhood Sunday afternoon (I suspect, visiting the Japanese whose room is next to Ah Chong's) went home and informed Mr. Hopper, for whom he is working, that a Chinaman was reported sick on the corner of Walkiki road. Mr. Hopper denies that his Japanese was there, but said he heard it in the neighborhood. Hopper, however, telephoned the Board of Health, and this morning at 6 o'clock Dr. Peterson found Ah Chong.

Very truly yours,
O. ST. JOHN GILBERT
Sub-Inspector Apana 1 District 12

Sugar on Kauai.

There was an immense amount of sugar left on Kauai when the Mahee left. Following is a list: K. S. Co., 22,000 M S Co., 14,000, H. M., 17,000, L. P., 30,000; K. P., 20,000, McBrade, 1,500, Mak and G. & R., 30,000, K. S. M. and W., 7,000.
When the Nihaue left Maui there were 10,000 bags of sugar at Pioneer Mill.

The Kaula, with Dr. Grace of Hilo as the only passenger, got away last evening about 8 o'clock. She was touched a salute by the steamers outside at anchor as she passed. About a hundred Japanese for Kihel were taken.

It is reported that Lahaina has barricaded itself against the encroachments of plague germs, refusing to admit any travelers from other parts of Maui excepting they can show clean bills of health.

The steamer Claudine is expected to day from Maui and Molokai.

WE MUST TELL

Our Uncle Samuel Is After Facts.

The Census Taking--Questions to be Answered--Quarantine Interferes--Hard at Work.

The local Census Bureau matters are pretty well tied up just at present by the quarantine," said James W. Glynn yesterday. "We are, or that account doing a great amount of work by mail and receiving answers testifying to the willingness of correspondents to give us all assistance in their power. We first addressed the sugar planters, sending them a sample schedule, which they will have to fill by next June in answering the census questions. Letters were then sent to the leading men of the different districts, and their co-operation in the work of the census-taking was readily secured."

"Mr. Merriam, chief of the Census Bureau, has been very kind in rendering us all necessary aid in our difficulty. Twice lately we have written encouraging letters to him of the situation, but we seem now to be as much tied up as ever again. Our mail, by arrangement with the Government, is all franked. In our letters of inquiry we enclose a franked envelope for reply."

What Uncle Sam Asks.

Our Uncle Samuel is an inquisitive old fellow and wants to know many things that he don't care to have everybody know about. His questions are numerous and some of them very pointed; as, for instance, in the population blank known as Schedule No. 1, some of the inquiries made are as follows: Name of each person, whose place of abode was in the family of John Doe on June 1, 1900. Relation of each person to head of the family? Their race and sex; month and year of birth; age at last birthday; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; mother of how many children; how many years married; number of children living; place of birth; place of birth of mother; place of birth of father; year of immigration to Hawaiian Islands; number of years in Hawaiian Islands; naturalized or denizen; occupation, trade or profession of each person over ten years of age; time not employed during year; attend school; can person read; can person write; can person speak English; can person speak Hawaiian; do you own your own home or rent it; is it free or mortgaged; is it a homestead lot or Kuleana or house?

These questions will satisfy the census man and must be answered. Schedule No. 2 is of the schools. It calls for the name and location of the institution, Government or independent, day or boarding school; cost of buildings; rent of school buildings per year; number of male and female teachers, number of pupils male and female, their nationalities; average daily attendance, number of days school was taught during year ending June 1, 1900, how the school is supported?

Schedule No. 3 is of the churches. The name, location and denomination are asked, number of communicants with their sex, the value of the church property and how it is supported? Schedule No. 4 is of the fisheries. The name of the firm or individual owning the right, number of persons engaged in taking fish in the right and their nationality; manner of taking the fish, number of canoes or vessels used, amount of wages paid during the year ending June 1, 1900; value of catch of fish during the same time?

Schedule No. 5, concerning agriculture.

ture, and Schedule No. 6, about sugar cultivation, are about the same. These blanks bear a note to the effect that all information reported to the census office will not be used as a basis of taxation, but will in all cases be treated as strictly confidential. Information desired is the name of person, firm association or corporation conducting farm or plantation; nationality of the occupant of the farm; nationality of the manager of the plantation; acres of land in the plantation or farm; character of land, rented from Government or private persons, expenditures of plantation during the year 1899, object for which expenditures were made, total value of plantation, including that of buildings, land and improvements on all owned and leased land, value of machinery, value of railroad tracks, locomotives and cars; value of implements and machinery used for the cultivation of the soil, number of acres of cane land lying fallow in 1899, quantity of water used for irrigating during 1899, class of cane grown, whether plant cane or ratoon cane with the number of acres of each grown, the acreage irrigated, tons of cane produced; tons of sugar produced gallons of molasses; produced value of sugar and molasses; employes and wages in 1899, giving a "locality of workmen average number and average annual wage?"

These questions are not all that will have to be answered by the people of these Islands but are the more important ones as gleaned from the schedule that are to be filled in and transmitted to Washington as soon after the 1st day of June this year as possible.

Death of Mrs. R. C. Spaulding.

The James Makee brought the sad news but no particulars of the death of Mrs. R. C. Spaulding the wife of the bookkeeper of the Makaweli Sugar Company.

AN EDITOR IN HONOLULU

Washington Star Man's Correspondence.

HALF-ANNEXED HAWAII

Some Observations Social, Scenic and Political From an Influential Journalist.

The following editorial letter appears in a recent issue of the Washington Star:

ON STEAMER NIPPON MARU.

December 3, 1899.
In the trip from San Francisco to Manila by way of Hongkong one spends a day at Honolulu and a passing glimpse is given of the first of our recent island acquisitions.

When the Nippon Maru steamed into Honolulu harbor yesterday morning ample evidence was furnished of the vigorous impulse which recent events have given to the development of the Pacific communities from San Francisco to Manila. A week ago, when we passed through the Golden Gate, not only San Francisco but the whole Pacific coast from San Diego to Seattle, was in a ferment of business activity. New blood, warm and rich, was pulsating through the veins of commerce. The section after a period of lethargy had awakened to its work as the strong man refreshed by sleep. Everybody was busy, pushing, hopeful. Every-where seemingly boundless energy and cheerful confidence prevailed.

Here in Honolulu harbor similar conditions were met. Many of the external appearances were unchanged. The waves still rolled lazily upon the sands of Waikiki. Unclad youngsters still paddled about in their rough coffin-shaped boats and invited opportunities to dive for coins. Hawaiian canoes, with their balancing outriggers, darted here and there.

Punchbowl still looked down upon a city buried in a park, with here a roof and there a tower or steeple showing through the green and irregular surface of the dominating foliage. But the harbor, once a harmonious part of a scene of peaceful beauty, a lazy Elysium, is now overflowing with ships, which fill the air with smoke and unaccustomed noises, and which banish the possibility of the old day-dreaming through the hush and bustle of intense business activity. The change is brought home practically to the Nippon Maru, for every docking place in the harbor is occupied, and she is compelled to anchor out in the channel and to land passengers in small boats.

Uncle Sam's Way Station to Manila.

The hostilities in the Philippines are responsible in part for the present overcrowding of the harbor. Five army transports are here—the Hancock, Ohio, Puebla, St. Paul and Duke of Five—and the Indiana is lying outside awaiting the chance to enter. Irrespective, however, of this temporary and extraordinary demand upon Honolulu's docks, the commercial growth of the city is such, it is said, that the docking facilities are becoming inadequate with the result that ships are often subjected to long delays in discharging their cargoes, and the demand is urgent for an enlargement by dredging of the present harbor.

The transports furnish the most interesting feature of the water scene. Their bugle calls indicate that Uncle Sam, armed, is on the move. They suggest the value to the nation of this ocean outpost, where its soldiers may recuperate, its ships recoil and the horses and mules, bound for the Philippines, may profit by an absolutely essential period of rest and semi-tropical acclimation. These animals, so much needed at the present juncture in Luzon, cannot endure the long journey from San Francisco to Manila without a break. They are kept here a week or two and proceed generally by another transport than the one which brought them to Honolulu. The transports entertained here are of all sorts, from the palatial Hancock, the old Arizona expensively refitted with its refrigerating plant accommodating enough meat to feed a regiment for six months; its model soldiers' kitchen, its isolating hospital and dispensary, its electric lights, armory, magazine, specie tank, bath rooms and its bilge keels to prevent rolling, to the humble sea carrier of the unostentatious mule. The transport horrors of the Santiago campaign are not for Uncle Sam's boys on the Hancock. Last night a reception was given on that transport by its officers, and the ship, blazing with electric light and ringing with dance music, was crowded by army officers and Hawaiian guests.

The transports in Honolulu when we entered the harbor and those arriving before our departure were of especial interest to one group of the Nippon's passengers. These were the wives of officers, ten or a dozen in number, who were bound for Manila (General Otis to the contrary notwithstanding), and who in some instances by great good luck met their husbands in Honolulu. A comparison of notes between the passengers by transport and those on the Nippon Maru, who endured substantially the same weather between San Francisco and Honolulu, developed the fact that the transports were without bilge keels, rolled badly in comparison with this comfortable steamer which with its two sister ships of the Togo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) is the largest steamer steamer that sails from San Francisco. The Pacific Mail is building two big ships for the last year or two. The Japanese have been and for some time will continue to be distinctly in the lead.

Ex-Minister and Special Agent Sewall.

Mr. Sewall is here observing, reporting, waiting. It is said that he would be pleased to know to a certainty who will be the first territorial Governor of Hawaii.

"The President of the Hawaiian Republic."

After scrambling to the dock from the rowboat which brought me ashore I drove in search of President Dole to the Government Executive building, the palace of the days of Hawaiian royalty, but found it closed in pursuance of a Saturday half-holiday custom. Thence I went to Mr. Dole's foliaged-embowered city home and by good luck found him there, though he and his family have not yet moved in for the season from his house at the sea-shore suburb of Waikiki. Those who saw Mr. Dole when he visited Washington, prior to annexation, will remember his patriarchal beard and stature, suggesting, in conjunction with his wise and benignant aspect, the great sculptor's Moses. He is under all conditions the same courteous, kindly gentleman, cautious and deliberate in his conclusions, gentle and considerate in his methods, long popular with natives as well as with whites, a useful conservative factor in Hawaii's revolutionary history. In response to the suggestion that the torn-up state of his city house was perhaps duplicated in Hawaiian political conditions, Mr. Dole said: "Yes, the Islands are in a transition period of semi-annexation. Hawaii has been formally annexed, but there is a Consul General of the United States here, as if this were still a foreign country, and the Islands still have their Consuls over all the world. Hawaii charges customs duties on American goods imported, and pays duties on exports to the United States."

Confusion and Uncertainty of Laws.

"Our laws are in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition. Congress declared that the local laws should be enforced until displaced by Congressional enactment. I asked for a construction by the national Government of this declaration, and presented specifically certain points upon which doubts might arise, one question having relation to land patents. The response was in effect to go ahead with the enforcement of these laws, and this has been done. But later the national Government suspended the operation of the local land laws, giving its prohibition a retroactive effect back to the assumed date of annexation, and not excepting even transfers of public lands made since annexation in pursuance of agreements contracted under the local law prior to annexation."

"The question has been raised whether the Constitution of the United States applies here, and forbids conviction in a criminal case except by a unanimous jury, notwithstanding the local law which permits conviction by the verdict of a smaller number than twelve jurors. We have reviewed a prisoner, convicted of a capital offense by less than a unanimous jury, on account of this uncertainty."

"There was reason to suppose that Mr. Damon's mission to Italy to facilitate immigration to Hawaii of laborers from the north Italian provinces met with the approval of the State Department, but it seems that this is not the case, and the undertaking has been given up."

"No, there is no friction between the national and local government over any of these matters. We have been unfortunate, I think, in not having some representative in Washington who would be permitted to explain to the general Government the reasons for our acts or proposals and the conditions which suggested them. Judge Hartwell is there now for this purpose, and everything will I believe, go smoothly."

"The Hawaiian hope is that Congress will quickly pass the Territorial Bill for the Islands, thus putting an end to all uncertainties and perfecting annexation."

Ex-Minister Thurston.

Later I had an interesting talk with another Hawaiian in whom Washingtonians are interested, Lorrin A. Thurston, who will be remembered as for a long time the representative of the Islands at the national capital and as a most effective worker for annexation. As Mr. Dole personifies the deliberate, thoughtful conservatism, so Mr. Thurston typifies the bold, forceful, aggressive element in the group of notable men who have fitted the Islands to become, and have made them a part of the United States.

Mr. Thurston is out of politics now, officially and in his own person at least. But as the principal owner of the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser he is still by proxy an influential factor in Hawaiian affairs. Honolulu's morning newspaper has doubled in circulation and advertising since his connection with it. His personal attention of late has been largely given to business affairs, including the development of a sugar plantation of 5,000 acres in Maui, and another of 20,000 acres on Hawaii. In connection with the latter he is building a railway. His objects, like many others recently undertaken in the Islands, are operated through stock companies. The whole community entered actively and enthusiastically into such enterprises and so many persons were they that for a time before profits or earnings and dividends could be assessed, but the local confidence is now, it is said, very high, and every prospect is bright.

Mr. Thurston is enthusiastic over the prospect of the little visited

Island of Maui, which in his opinion surpasses all the others in grandeur of natural scenery. Haleakala on Maui, a conical, ancient volcano, boasts of the most impressive crater in the world.

Honolulu's Boom.

Annexation of Honolulu has been a boom in housing and must now, Mr. Thurston estimates, exceed 40,000. Every one tentable is rented and the demand is not satisfied. Several hundred new buildings, including business blocks have been erected since I visited two years ago. Suburban subdivisions are climbing high up the hills. Real estate values have vastly increased. Enlargement of population is indicated by the extraordinary demand for letter boxes at the post office. Notwithstanding the large number of additional boxes which have been furnished there are still over a hundred applicants unsatisfied. Business development is shown by the crowding of the harbor with ships, and by the fact that the island government has accumulated nearly two millions of surplus, largely customs duties upon the expanded volume of imports.

Notwithstanding annexation, old conditions largely prevail. The local laws, speaking generally, and the personnel of the former government have been continued. So far has this policy been carried that the election of a new legislature has been suspended by President McKinley, and the present body, whose term expires next February, has been retained. The constitution of the island republic puts the legislature out of office at that date, and there is some doubt whether a presidential proclamation can continue it as a valid legislature beyond that time. The doubt would be happily settled by the passage of the Cullom bill by Congress and the election of a legislature under it before the 1st of next February.

The decision of Attorney General Griggs that at the time of annexation title to the public lands passed to the United States, and could not be diverted by any act of the local government, upon which decision the order of President McKinley concerning transfers of the public land is based, is criticised not so much on its merits as on the ground that it ignores the previous approval by the State Department of the intention to construe the local land laws as continued in force, and disregards equities created in good faith in respect to the public lands in favor of homesteaders and others, upon the basis of the State Department's replies to the questions formally asked of it by the Hawaiian government.

A long drive through Honolulu, new and old, to Punchbowl and to Waikiki gave visible corroboration of what had been said concerning Honolulu's boom. Here and there were semi-tropical suggestions, as, for example, growing taro, Chinese men, women and tiny children gathering rice, canal-burrowed banana orchards, lofty cocoanut palms and a wonderful luxuriance of vegetation and foliage. But pervading and dominating the scene was a distinctly American city, vigorous, bustling, springing up and pushing outward in every direction.

Hawaii's Problem Comparatively Easy of Solution.

We can deal the more promptly and confidently with the first of our recent island acquisitions because it is already Americanized, and the natives, educated, Christianized and civilized through the labors of American missionaries, are ready, under the wise limitations which were applied in the recent republic, to participate in a territorial form of self-government. They have not been massacred or oppressed by the whites. They have not been rendered sullen and mistrustful by centuries of Spanish misrule. They are prosperous and content. The dominant whites have learned how to co-operate with them and to influence them, and have not abused their control. The difficult problem which is to be solved by us in our other island possessions has been worked out for us in advance by Americans in Hawaii. The easiest, quickest and wisest way to govern satisfactorily in the Islands is to adapt existing conditions to American forms, to continue as far as possible the methods which have commended themselves by their results, and to utilize to a large degree in public service the men who have so well learned the lesson of sustaining the white man's rule in the tropics without degrading or ill-treating the natives.

Hawaii is entitled to prompt consideration and to first consideration by Congress. Not even Puerto Rico should share this primacy. The easier and wiser is also the juster course. As a station on the way to Asia, a naval and coaling outpost, Hawaii was necessary to us for trade and strategic reasons if the Philippines had never been acquired. The argument for its annexation was perfect before the war with Spain. That war and its results multiplied Hawaii's value to the United States. But it came to us voluntarily, not as a result of the war. It refused to declare neutrality, though temporarily rebuffed by the United States in its annexation proposals. It took the chances of war as an ally or as part of the American republic, and rendered valuable assistance in that capacity. It is surely entitled to considerate legislation in advance of the Islands won for the United States in a war in which it virtually participated. It has its own distinct problems, as in the labor and immigration questions, which will furnish material for the application of American statesmanship and work sufficient delay in final action concerning it. To treat it as a war acquisition, and to throw it into legislative hot-pot with Puerto Rico and the Philippines, would be so ungrateful, unjust and unwise that the policy is inconceivable.

Perfect Hawaii's Half-Way Annexation.

The Attorney General says, and the President indorses the view, that the annexation of Hawaii was so perfect and complete that title to the public lands passed instantly to the nation beyond the reach of the local laws and the local government, which Congress and the President had continued nominally with all the former power. If Hawaii, as thus an integral part of the United States in one respect justice and consistency demand that there should be no delay in making it so in all respects. When I call has a recognized territorial status we shall do away with the anomaly of a Hawaiian "President," with his "Minister of foreign affairs," and consuls in the ports of the world. There is room for only one President within the borders of the United States. The local government will be placed under supervision by a special agent of the State Department. It is surprising that this extraordinary system of managing Hawaiian affairs, with all its infinite possibilities of personal friction, has worked with so few open and serious hitches. The local government has been continued, as it trusted, and supervised, as if it existed, to go ahead with the enforcement of local laws and then abruptly held up when the application of some particular law has not seemed to the national government to work well; encouraged by the State Department to move in one direction, and barred from that course by the decision of the Attorney General.

There is not, and of course should not be any disposition to make a mountain of the molehill of this lack of uniformity in handling Hawaiian affairs during the transition period. The men who have accomplished the task of educating and civilizing the natives, who have since 1893 maintained an American white government in control of the Islands, in spite of enemies, open and concealed, royalists, representatives of the opium ring and of the Louisiana lottery, and the threatening inrush of the Japanese, and who have finally turned over the Islands to the United States, having faced revolutionists at home, Japan abroad, and the American Government itself as represented by Cleveland and Blount, with their "policy of infamy," are not the men to be discouraged by small difficulties or to lose heart through hope deferred. But the patience which is required of them should be recognized, appreciated and reciprocated by the Government at Washington. Quick action should be taken upon the Territorial Bill, and meanwhile there should be a considerate and as far as possible a uniform policy of dealing with Hawaiian questions.

The Half-Way House of the Pacific.

Probably the London or New York of the future Pacific will not spring up in Hawaii. The comparatively small size and limited resources of the Islands perhaps forbid. But a large, prosperous city, not alone as the market of steadily increasing domestic imports and exports, but as the Half-Way House between America and Asia at which every Pacific-travelling ship will naturally call is reasonably certain to be developed and to prosper in exact accordance with the expansion of Pacific trade.

When the commerce of this ocean was represented by a single Spanish galleon, sailing annually from Manila to Acapulco, the author of Anson's Voyage said in 1748: "It is indeed most remarkable that by the concurrent testimony of all the Spanish navigators there is not one port betwixt the Philippine Islands and the coast of California; so that from the time the Manila ship first loses sight of land she never lets go her anchor till she arrives on the coast of California."

Now when this commerce has been multiplied by the thousand, and will speedily be multiplied by the tens and hundreds of thousand, we have happily changed all that and an admirable and attractive intermediate port is provided. In 1852 William H. Seward said: Henceforth European commerce, European politics, European thought and European activity, although actually gaining force, and European connections, although actually becoming more intimate, will nevertheless relatively sink in importance; while the Pacific ocean, its shores, its Islands and the vast region beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter." This bold prediction, visionary at the date of its delivery, is rapidly being verified. The Pacific is steadily outstripping the Atlantic in volume of trade. The acquisition of the Philippine, in connection with the new development of Japan, the remaking of China, the near-by completion of the Siberian railroad and the construction of an isthmian canal will tremendously increase the commerce between America and Asia, and Honolulu will be an essential link in the American commercial chain connecting the two hemispheres, and will participate in Pacific business activity and prosperity.

Linking the Hemispheres by Electricity.

When Hawaii is connected by cable with the United States the usefulness and importance of Honolulu, will of course, be multiplied. And such electric connection as an essential feature of the American policy of Pacific trade expansion is apparently a certainty of the near future, whether the cable runs to Hawaii alone or is part of a great system connecting the Philippines with San Francisco by way of Honolulu, Wake Island and Guam, and whether constructed by the Government or by private enterprise under Government sanction. There are thirteen cables with several in addition now building to facilitate the trade of the United States with Europe. Not one, but all three of the proposed great Pacific cables might well on this precedent be built to develop the trade of the greater ocean; one from San Francisco to Manila by way of Honolulu, Wake Island and Guam; another from Vancouver to Australia by way of Fanning Island (or, better, Hawaii), Fiji, Norfolk Island and New Zealand; and the short line from the northwest corner of the State of Washington (Cape Flattery) by way of Alaska to Japan and the Philippines.

THEODORE W. NOYES.

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THEODORE W. NOYES.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermitage, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

THEODORE W. NOYES.

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away with the anomaly of a Hawaiian "President," with his "Minister of foreign affairs," and consuls in the ports of the world. There is room for only one President within the borders of the United States. The local government will be placed under supervision by a special agent of the State Department. It is surprising that this extraordinary system of managing Hawaiian affairs, with all its infinite possibilities of personal friction, has worked with so few open and serious hitches. The local government has been continued, as it trusted, and supervised, as if it existed, to go ahead with the enforcement of local laws and then abruptly held up when the application of some particular law has not seemed to the national government to work well; encouraged by the State Department to move in one direction, and barred from that course by the decision of the Attorney General.

There is not, and of course should not be any disposition to make a mountain of the molehill of this lack of uniformity in handling Hawaiian affairs during the transition period. The men who have accomplished the task of educating and civilizing the natives, who have since 1893 maintained an American white government in control of the Islands, in spite of enemies, open and concealed, royalists, representatives of the opium ring and of the Louisiana lottery, and the threatening inrush of the Japanese, and who have finally turned over the Islands to the United States, having faced revolutionists at home, Japan abroad, and the American Government itself as represented by Cleveland and Blount, with their "policy of infamy," are not the men to be discouraged by small difficulties or to lose heart through hope deferred. But the patience which is required of them should be recognized, appreciated and reciprocated by the Government at Washington. Quick action should be taken upon the Territorial Bill, and meanwhile there should be a considerate and as far as possible a uniform policy of dealing with Hawaiian questions.

The Half-Way House of the Pacific.

Probably the London or New York of the future Pacific will not spring up in Hawaii. The comparatively small size and limited resources of the Islands perhaps forbid. But a large, prosperous city, not alone as the market of steadily increasing domestic imports and exports, but as the Half-Way House between America and Asia at which every Pacific-travelling ship will naturally call is reasonably certain to be developed and to prosper in exact accordance with the expansion of Pacific trade.

When the commerce of this ocean was represented by a single Spanish galleon, sailing annually from Manila to Acapulco, the author of Anson's Voyage said in 1748: "It is indeed most remarkable that by the concurrent testimony of all the Spanish navigators there is not one port betwixt the Philippine Islands and the coast of California; so that from the time the Manila ship first loses sight of land she never lets go her anchor till she arrives on the coast of California."

Now when this commerce has been multiplied by the thousand, and will speedily be multiplied by the tens and hundreds of thousand, we have happily changed all that and an admirable and attractive intermediate port is provided. In 1852 William H. Seward said: Henceforth European commerce, European politics, European thought and European activity, although actually gaining force, and European connections, although actually becoming more intimate, will nevertheless relatively sink in importance; while the Pacific ocean, its shores, its Islands and the vast region beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter." This bold prediction, visionary at the date of its delivery, is rapidly being verified. The Pacific is steadily outstripping the Atlantic in volume of trade. The acquisition of the Philippine, in connection with the new development of Japan, the remaking of China, the near-by completion of the Siberian railroad and the construction of an isthmian canal will tremendously increase the commerce between America and Asia, and Honolulu will be an essential link in the American commercial chain connecting the two hemispheres, and will participate in Pacific business activity and prosperity.

Linking the Hemispheres by Electricity.

When Hawaii is connected by cable with the United States the usefulness and importance of Honolulu, will of course, be multiplied. And such electric connection as an essential feature of the American policy of Pacific trade expansion is apparently a certainty of the near future, whether the cable runs to Hawaii alone or is part of a great system connecting the Philippines with San Francisco by way of Honolulu, Wake Island and Guam, and whether constructed by the Government or by private enterprise under Government sanction. There are thirteen cables with several in addition now building to facilitate the trade of the United States with Europe. Not one, but all three of the proposed great Pacific cables might well on this precedent be built to develop the trade of the greater ocean; one from San Francisco to Manila by way of Honolulu, Wake Island and Guam; another from Vancouver to Australia by way of Fanning Island (or, better, Hawaii), Fiji, Norfolk Island and New Zealand; and the short line from the northwest corner of the State of Washington (Cape Flattery) by way of Alaska to Japan and the Philippines.

THEODORE W. NOYES.

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HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment. "What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability. "But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done. Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say, should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, the dentist of Hilo, has opened a temporary office in Mrs. Brazil's cottage, on Young Street, just back of the Melrose.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and

TRADE REPORT

Business Conditions for Fortnight.

Brighter Outlook--Prices Advancing.
Trade at Even Balance--
Iron Market.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency publishes the following semi-monthly statement

Commercial.

We are glad to report a much brighter outlook in every respect in local affairs. Business is cheering in dry goods and sewing machines. A sewing machine representative stated that fifty of one kind could be placed immediately if in stock. Prices are steadily advancing on the Coast in every department, and demands are greater than for years before. General trade preserves more than an even balance; some distinctly new features must arise to affect any basic change. Locally the shoe trade is booming, and grocery supplies and butchers' stock are pressed to fill orders. Rice is advancing in price; sugar is firm at 4-7-16. The iron and steel markets in the States show unusual activities, and orders are far in advance of capacity to fill them by manufacturers. Very large orders for locomotives for foreign countries are being rushed. Cereals are dull in all directions. With the plague apparently "pau," we may hope for unusually favorable reactions.

Produce Quotations.

TRADE PRICES.

Oats, per ton, \$35 to \$37.50; barley, per ton, \$26.50 to \$27.50; hay, bale, \$5 to \$6; bran, bale, \$26; hams and bacon, 15 to 17c; sugar peas, \$1.50, S. F.; barrel salmon, \$12 to \$14, Honolulu; wheat, per pound, 1 1/4 to 2c; flour, per barrel, \$3 to \$4.50; Island rice, \$6 to \$6.75; sugar, 4-1-4; California potatoes, 3 to 3 1/2c; table fruits, dozen, \$2 S. F.

Immigration.

Following are the arrivals during the past month.

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Foreigners	134	111
Hawaiian	25	3
Japanese	722	145
Chinese	21	
Total	902	319

Amendments to Charters.

Jas. I. Dowsett Estate, Ltd.; The Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.

Real Estate.

The market remains firm, and the number of instruments recorded since our last report is evidence of some activity. The mortgaged indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report \$6,342. Recorded instruments have been as follows:

	No.	Amount.
Deeds	71	\$159,826 50
Mortgages	21	97,679 00
Leases	39	
Releases	19	90,837 00
Bills of sale	3	21,750 00
Power of attorney	2	
Assignments of Mtg.	4	
Agreements	1	
Affidavits	1	
Mortgages, no rate giv.		8,204 00
Mortgages, 7 %		39,000 00
Mortgages, 7 1/2 %		8,000 00
Mortgages, 8 %		29,000 00
Mortgages, 8 1/2 %		9,500 00
Mortgages, 9 %		4,700 00
Mortgages, 10 %		925 00
Mortgages, 12 %		350 00
		\$97,679 00

Judgments.

J. Mills vs. J. W. Birt. McCabe & Co., garnishee. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff, \$27.25.

J. M. Vivas vs. D. Ferreira. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff, \$28.20.

J. H. Schnack vs. Frank Godfrey. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff Frank Godfrey, \$52.25.

Corporations.

Hanaka Soda Works Co., Ltd., The Dewar Co., Ltd., The Hilo Electric Power & Refrigerator Co., Ltd.

Building Permits.

	Value
W. W. Ahana, 2-story frame building, corner Kukui and St. Louis College walk	\$1,000
C. D. Walker, 1-story warehouse, northeast corner Cook and Queen streets	1,000
Walter H. Akana, 1-story cottage, Punihonui street, town side of Mormon Church	900
A. Durant, 1-story cottage, Makiki School street	800
Honolulu Investment Co., 2-story building, rear of Alakea House	1,500
Yoshimaga, 2-story store and dwelling, Palama	1,300
R. D. Mohl, 1-story frame cottage, Lunalilo and Pihikoi streets	2,000
Kasamu Kaana, 1-story cottage, Kakaako, rear of David Kaapapa's house	1,000
S. Shimamoto, warehouse and kitchen, Kukululu and Queen streets	1,500
Fred. Meyer, 1-story cottage, rear of Kawaiahao lane, on Waikiki side	800
J. Taylor, 1-story cottage, Punihonui street, opposite Queen's Hospital	800
Mew Sing, 2-story building, muku side King street	1,200

Co-Partnerships.

Iwakami & Co., Honolulu; On Tai Co., 459 Nuuanu street, Honolulu; Oka & Co., Olua, Puna, Hawaii; W. C. Cummings & Co., Honolulu; Wa Lung Co., 112 King street, Honolulu; Ching Sang Wai Co., Koolauloa, Oahu; Purdy & Smith, Honolulu; Guerrero & Hoke, Miller street, Honolulu; Murata & Akimoto, Kekaha, Kauai; Kwong Mau Wai Co., Kahuku, Oahu; Tai Lee Wai Co., Koolauloa, Oahu; Hawaiian Ballasting Co., Honolulu, Oahu.

Building Material Prices.

To take effect January 19, 1900. Northwest rough, \$26 to \$22.50 per 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$22.50 to \$33.50 per 1,000 feet; T. and G., \$35 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; redwood rough, \$27.50 to \$32.50 per 1,000 feet; clear surfaced one side, \$35 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, \$40 to \$42.50 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3 to \$4 per 1,000 feet; laths, 55c to 80c per bundle; split redwood posts, 20c each; lime, per barrel, \$3; cement, per barrel, \$4.50; brick, per 1,000, \$20 to \$25; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$4; wire nails, per keg, \$4.25; add \$2 on gal. 3 to 6d; and \$1.50 from 6d up.

Hilo Shipping News.

Arrivals—Feb. 10, American schooner C. T. Hill, H. Hansen, from San Francisco, with 200 tons feedstuffs to F. Brughell; Feb. 11, Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, from Honolulu in ballast, to load sugar; Feb. 12, Hawaiian ship Falls of Clyde, A. E. Chipperfield, 4,000 tons general merchandise, 50 head stock and 16 passengers; Mrs. W. McCaslin, Mrs. A. G. Curtis and two children, Mrs. McMillan, L. H. Thompson, A. E. Sutton, Miss F. A. Sutton, Geo. A. Turner, H. McConnor, R. H. Bowman, Mrs. Giddings, Sam Peck, Mrs. A. I. Ticknor, E. C. Bowman, A. H. Stewart; Feb. 13, American schooner W. F. Witzemann, M. B. F. Butenshon; 800 tons general merchandise to R. T. Guard. Departures—Feb. 11, American barkentine Irmgard, Schmidt, with 18,156 bags of sugar to Welch & Co., from the following plantations: Honokaa, 6,576; Pacific Sugar Mill, 5,255; Onorea, 5,377; Honoum, 948. In Port—Andrew Welch, C. T. Hill, Falls of Clyde, I. M. Coleman, O. M. Kellogg, Roderick Dhu, U. S. Port Albert and W. F. Witzemann.

Geo. Hons was received at Kahului by a committee of citizens armed with all sorts of weapons in imitation of the Hilo committee, which waited on Special Delegate Loebenstein on his return to the Rainy City. The Kahului folks were acting only in sport, however.

FROM NAHIKU.

The Directors Are Well Pleased With Progress.

(From Saturday's Daily). Mr. J. B. Castle, president of the Nahiku Sugar Co., was asked yesterday regarding the progress being made at the new plantation and made the following statement.

At our directors' meeting held recently we had a partial report of the work done on Nahiku plantation and consider the progress made as very encouraging. Mr. Hocking, the manager, has written regarding the work done and contemplated; and I know of nothing to interfere with the carrying out of the plans.

Out of the money that has been so far expended \$25,900 has been for land bought, about \$9,600 for buildings, \$3,600 for mules and about \$2,000 for laying water pipe through the camp. The main ditch line has been surveyed and staked off for over five miles. Over sixty acres of seed cane have been planted and cared for and about 300 acres cleared and ready for plowing. We have had to build roads and fences and all this has been done on the plantation's own property. Not counting planter's agreements, Manager Hocking expects to plant about 700 acres for the plantation. The present arrangements with planters will give an additional 200 acres of cane. Arrangements have been made with the homesteaders to plant for us under a ten-year contract on the sliding scale scheme, which has been successfully worked on Hawaii and the other Islands.

"At present we hold in fee simple 671 acres; under lease 66 acres. The planters have agreed to plant 800 acres and we have options to purchase 951 acres and lease 168 acres. This, with about 1000 acres which arrangements are now being made to purchase, will give us in the neighborhood of 3600 acres.

"The plantation will plant for the first crop 650 to 700 acres and the planters about 200 acres. There is plenty of water for fluming and irrigation and the ditching is now being attended to. About one hundred additional laborers are needed and will be sent to the plantation in a short time. With regard to the mill, which will be needed pretty soon, we are going to wait and see how the price of iron and steel is. By waiting we may be able to save much money, as at the present time things in the machinery line are extremely high in price."

Passengers Refused.

John Kidwell, Lord Henry Thyme, Thos. Reeves and Miss Effie Thompson, after undergoing all the discomfort of the health regulations for intending passengers, were refused passage on the Miowera, for the Colonies, yesterday by the captain of the steamer. The agents were willing to have them go aboard, but Captain Hemming was obdurate, and was not moved by entreaties, tears or expostulations. Miss Thompson was to have joined the Nance O'Neil aggregation on its way to tour the Colonies. After waiting around on the dock for many hours and being put to the inconvenience of baggage fumigation, the steamer pulled out at about 2 a. m., leaving the mournful little bunch of passengers here.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expect something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



BABY
LIKES
IT

Everyone Takes Cuticura Resolvent.

It is so pure, sweet, and wholesome that young and old may take it with equal pleasure and benefit. Its mission is to cool and cleanse the blood in eczema and other torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, soothe and heal the itching, burning skin and speedily complete the cure.

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP makes the hair grow, clears the complexion, softens and whitens the hands, and is the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. British depot, F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. "All About Baby's Skin" free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 1/2 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following good—adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent analytical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

1900 Ramblers Are Free!

Out of sight, too, regular beauties. We received but twenty by this "Australia"—all the San Francisco house could spare on account of the great demand there. Call and see what a 1900 RAMBLER looks like, and you will want one, but come soon, as several are sold to arrive, and we had no stock when these got here. Twenty will not last long.

Repair Work.

This is our strong point, as we have the best repair man in the Islands, and are thus able to guarantee our work. We undertake any kind of bike repairs, no matter how badly a wheel is smashed up we can make it as good as new. We know we are not located well at present and our customers and selves are put to a good deal of inconvenience, but a good start has been made on our new quarters, and after a few months we will show you bicycle and sporting goods quarters that will be a credit to any city in the United States. In the meanwhile we will have to hoo-manawani.

If the next Australia brings us what we have ordered in the wheel line we will have something interesting to tell you when she comes. When you want to rent a wheel come to us.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

ARTISTIC

Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

Brit. and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898, £13,959,969.
1. Authorized Capital—£3,000,000
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0
2. Fire Fund 2,285,453 7 11
3. Life and Annuity Funds 10,507,009 17 11
£13,959,969 5 10

Revealed Fire Branch 1,532,350 8 8
Revealed Life and Annuity 1,415,242 18 3
Branches 2,203,791 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Insurance are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

